DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 183 855 CE 024 422

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TITLE Upholstery Dictionary 1. Project HIRE.
INSTITUTION Boston Univ., Mass. School of Education.
SPONS AGENCY Office of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C.
BUREAU NO 498AH70309
PUB DATE [79]
GRANT G007701947
NOTE 91p.; For related documents see CE 024 117-118, CE 024 406-424, and CE 024 740.

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC04 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Audiovisual Instruction; *Autoinstructional Aids; Definitions; Dictionaries; *Furniture; Individual Instruction; Instructional Materials; *Learning Disabilities; *Remedial Instruction; *Repair; Secondary Education; Semiskilled Occupations; Small Group Instruction; Trade and Industrial Education; Vocabulary; *Vocabulary Development
IDENTIFIERS Project HIRE; *Upholsterers

ABSTRACT

Designed as supplemental material to on-going instruction in the vocational program, this first of three picture dictionary booklets in the Upholstery series is intended to assist the learning handicapped student to master the core vocabulary taught in the trade. Intended for individual or small group instruction with minimal supervision, this module contains six lessons: (1-2) Caning, (3) Gluing, (4) Webbing, (5) Springing, and (6) Applying Burlap and Roll Edge. The format for each lesson includes (1) general directions, including a list of words taught in that lesson, and (2) each word presented on a separate page with a representative picture and simple definition. (The module is intended for use with a cassette tape and flash cards.) An alphabetical index to the vocabulary words in the module is given at the back of the booklet. Two other dictionaries in this series are available as CE 024 423 and CE 024 424. An accompanying teacher's manual is available separately as CE 024 421. (This is one of five series of materials developed by Project HIRE. The two-volume final report of the project is available as CE 024 117 and CE 024 118. See Note for the other series.) (YLB)

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# Upholstery

# 1

# Dictionary

CE 024 422

PROJECT HIRE

2

# Upholstery Dictionary

For Resource Room Instruction

Boston University
School of Education

Department of Business
and Career Education
765 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02215

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# UPHOLSTERY

## BOOK I

## Table of Contents


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# BOOK I

## Lesson 1

## Caning

# UPHOLSTERY
## Lesson 1

DIRECTIONS

The words in this lesson are:

wood chisel
flax twine
splice
awl
cane
wood peg
web cane
wood wedge
spline

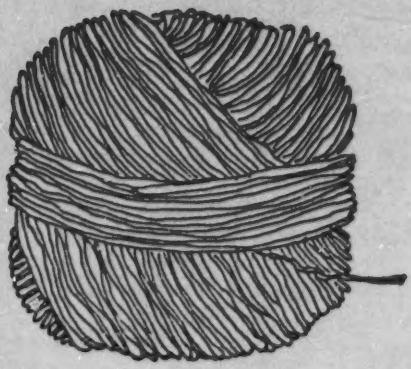
2. Each word has its own page with a picture. Under the picture, you will find the meaning of the word.

3. Turn the pages and look at the words while you listen.

4. When you get to the last word, turn back to page 1. The tape will say the words again.

wood chisel

A wood chisel is a metal tool used to split wood. It has a handle on one end and a sharp, flat tip on the other end.

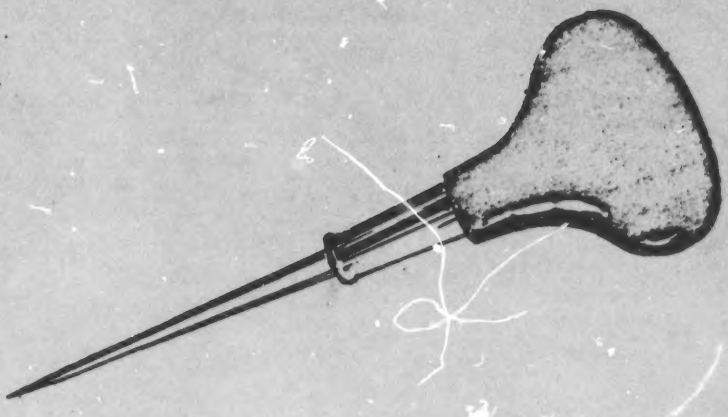


flax twine

Flax twine is a strong, thin string made from the flax plant. Flax twine is one kind of string used for sewing furniture. Flax twine is sometimes called Twine 252.

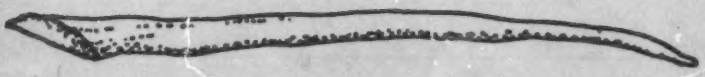
splice

Splice means to join the ends of two objects together with flax twine. You splice to make something longer.



awl

An awl is a hand tool with a handle and a sharp metal point. The point of the awl looks like a nail. It is used to punch holes.

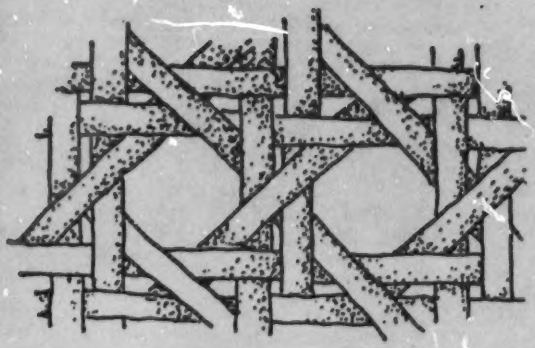


cane

Cane is a dried plant that is in long, very thin strips. It is round on the topside and flat on the bottomside. Strips of cane are used to make chair seats by weaving the strips of cane together.

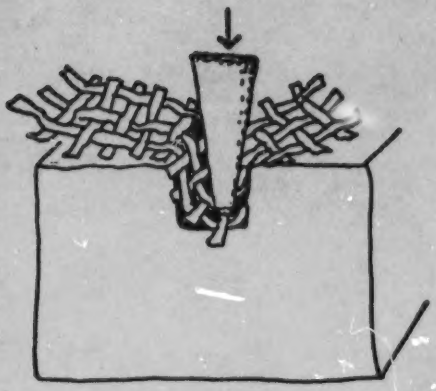
wood peg

A wood peg is about as long as a new stick of chalk. It has a sharp point on one end. A wood peg is used to hold strips of cane in place while you weave.



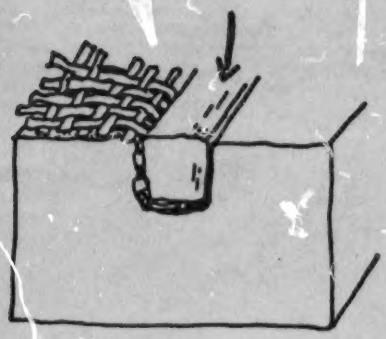
web cane

Web cane is cane that is woven by machine. You buy web cane in rolls.



wood wedge

A wood wedge has a wide head and a thin tip. It can be as long as a new stick of chalk or as short as half a stick of chalk. A wood wedge is used to press cane into the frame.



spline

Spline is a long strip of wood that looks like a stick. It comes in different widths and can be as long as 12 feet. Spline is used to fasten web caning to the chair frame.

DIRECTIONS CONTINUED:

1. Now you should get cards 1 to 9 from the box.

2. When you have the cards, look at the first picture and see if you know the meaning of the word.

3. Turn the card over and see if you are right.

4. Do the other cards in the same way.

5. If you do not get each one right, listen to the tape again. Then try the cards again.

6. If you do get them all right, ask your teacher for Activity 1. Now rewind this tape and get cards 1 to 9.

BOOK I

Lesson 2

Caning

# UPHOLSTERY
## Lesson 2

DIRECTIONS

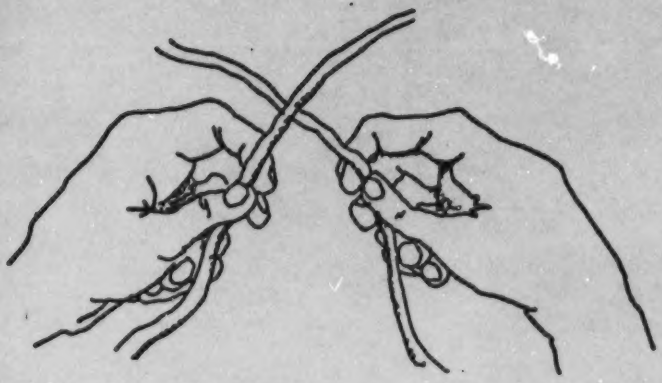
The words in this lesson are:

hand cane
rattan
porch cane
rush cane
pressing
hand weave
seat weaving
tape measure

2. Each word has its own page with a picture. Under the picture, you will find the meaning of the word.

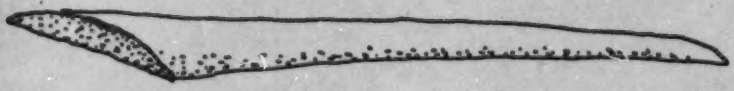
3. Turn the pages and look at the words while you listen.

4. When you get to the last word, turn back to page 10. The tape will say the words again.



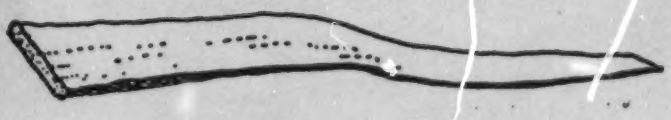
hand cane

Hand cane is long strips of cane that you weave by hand.



rattan

Rattan is a thin strip of cane that is rounded on the top and flat on the bottom. It is made from a plant.



porch cane

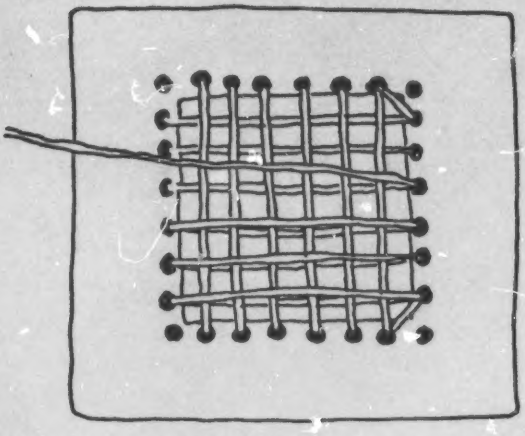
Porch cane is made from paper or rattan. It is flat on both sides. You buy porch cane in 12 foot strips or in rolls.

rush cane

Rush cane is made of paper like grocery bags. It is twisted to look like rope. Rush cane is used to weave chair seats.

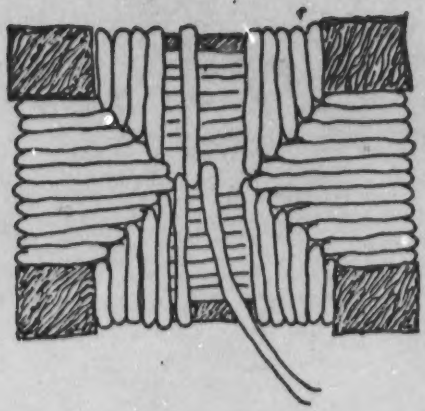
pressing

Pressing means to put web cane on chairs and sofas.



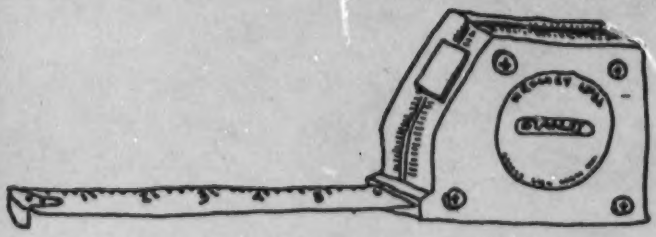
hand weave

Hand weave means to weave cane into chair seats and backs. When you hand weave, you use hand cane, porch cane, or rush cane.



seat weaving

Seat weaving means to weave chair seats and backs. You use porch cane or rush cane for seat weaving.



tape measure

A tape measure is a long strip of cloth or metal that has marks to show how long something is.

## DIRECTIONS CONTINUED:

1. Now you should get cards 10 to 17 from the box.

2. When you have the cards, look at the first picture and see if you know the meaning of the word.

3. Turn the card over and see if you are right.

4. Do the other cards in the same way.

5. If you do not get each one right, listen to the tape again. Then try the cards again.

6. If you do get them all right, ask your teacher for Activity 2.
Now rewind this tape and get cards 10 to 17.

BOOK I

Lesson 3

Gluing

# UPHOLSTERY

## Lesson 3

**DIRECTIONS**

The words in this lesson are:

glue brush
pipe clamp
"C" clamp
dowel
dowel jig
flat blade screwdriver
phillips screwdriver
wood rasp
dry run
foundation
hide glue
square point knife
tackstrip
rubber mallet
yard stick

## IRECTIONS CONTINUED:

1. Now you should get cards 46 to 52 from the box.

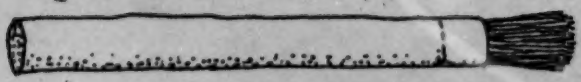
2. When you have the cards, look at the first picture and see if you know the meaning of the word.

3. Turn the card over and see if you are right.

4. Do the other cards in the same way.

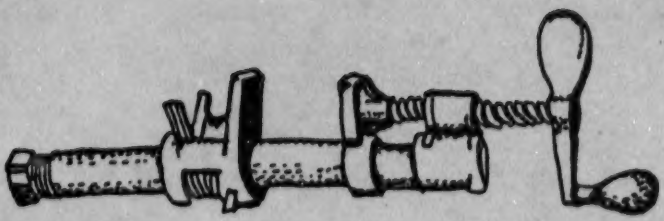
5. If you do not get each one right, listen to the tape again. Then try the cards again.

6. If you do get them all right, ask your teacher for Activity 5. Now rewind this tape and get cards 46 to 52.



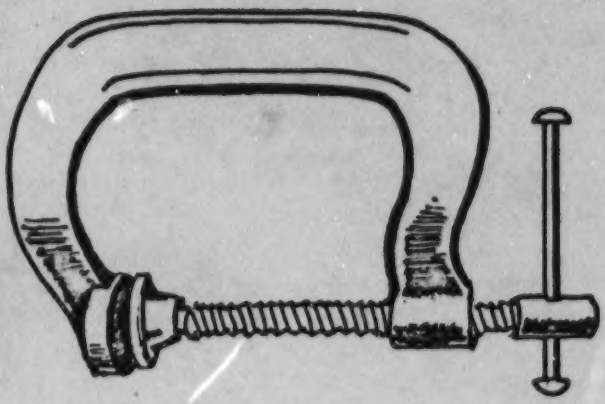
glue brush

A glue brush is a short, thin brush. It is used to put glue on frames.



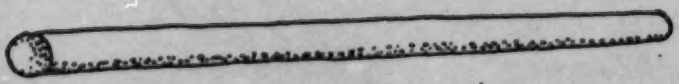
pipe clamp

A pipe clamp has three parts. It has a pipe, a part on one end that does not move, and a part that slides along the pipe. A pipe clamp is used to hold parts of wood, metal or plastic together.



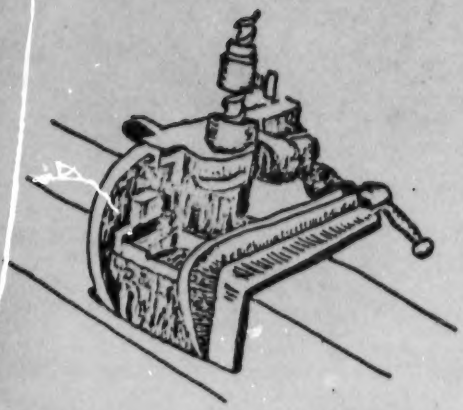
"C" clamp

A "C" clamp is shaped like the letter "c". It comes in many sizes. A "C" clamp is used to hold parts of wood, plastic or metal together.



dowel

A dowel is a long, round stick. It is as long as a yardstick and can be fat or thin. A dowel is used to connect two or more pieces of wood.

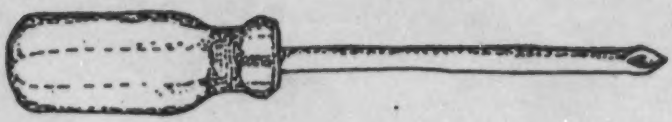


dowel jig

A dowel jig is a metal clamp. It is used as a guide when drilling holes for the dowels. The dowels are put in these holes.

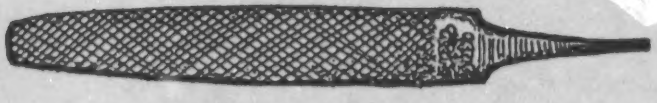
flat blade screwdriver

A flat blade screwdriver has a flat end. It is used to turn screws so that you can set them into place.



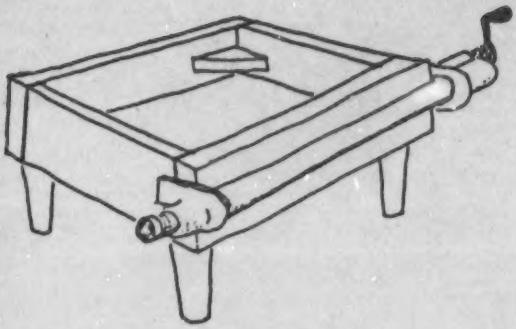
phillips screwdriver

A phillips screwdriver is a screwdriver with a tip shaped like an "x". It is used to turn screws so that you can set them in place.



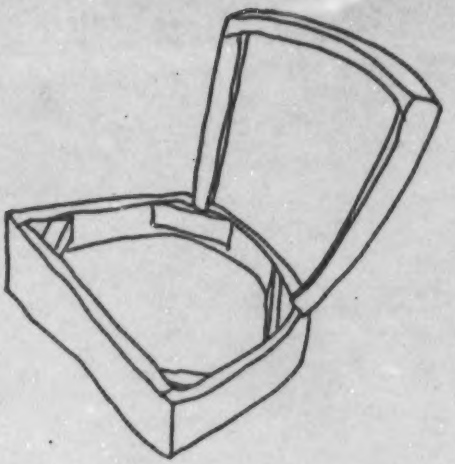
wood rasp

A wood rasp is shaped like a big nail file. It is made of steel and has a rough surface. A wood rasp is used to smooth wood.



dry run

Dry run means to put parts of furniture together to see that the parts fit. The parts are put together with clamps. You do not glue the parts together when you do a dry run.

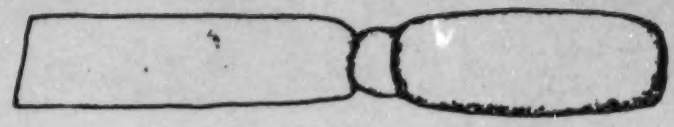


foundation

The foundation is the main bottom part of the furniture. Parts like arms and legs are put onto the foundation.

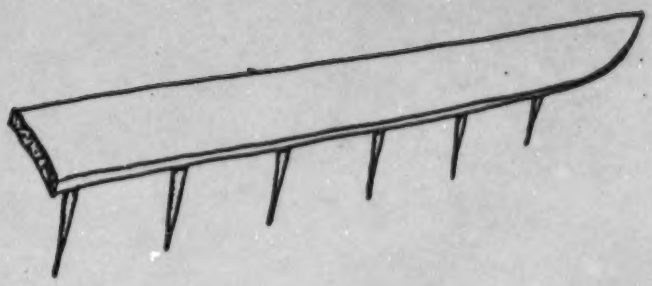
hide glue

Hide glue is a very strong glue. It is a yellow glue made from animal hides.



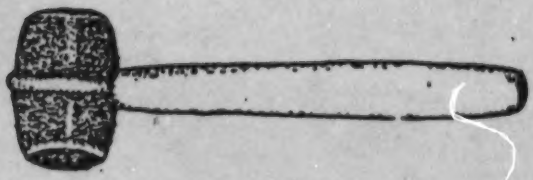
square point knife

A square point knife has a flat, square blade and a handle. The blade is as long as a new piece of chalk. A square point knife is used to cut cloth.



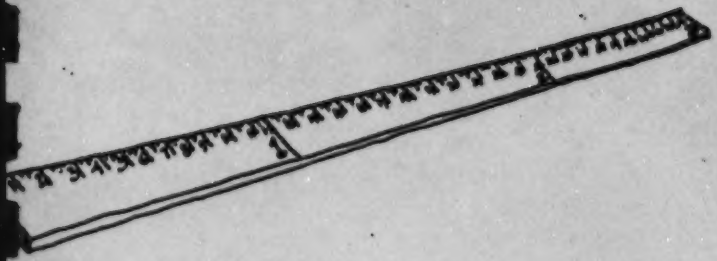
tackstrip

A tackstrip is a long strip of cardboard that has tacks stuck in a row. It is used to fasten cloth to a frame.



rubber mallet

A rubber mallet is a hammer with a rubber head. You use it to hammer tackstrips to wood.



yard stick

A yard stick is 36 inches long. You use it to measure cloth and other things. In the metric system, you use a meter. A meter is about 39 inches long. (39.37")

## DIRECTIONS CONTINUED:

1. Now you should get cards 18 to 32 from the box.

2. When you have the cards, look at the first picture and see if you know the meaning of the word.

3. Turn the card over and see if you are right.

4. Do the other cards in the same way.

5. If you do not get each one right, listen to the tape again. Then try the cards again.

6. If you do get them all right, ask your teacher for Activity 3. Now rewind this tape and get cards 18 to 32.

BOOK I

Lesson 4

Webbing

# UPHOLSTERY
## Lesson 4

DIRECTIONS

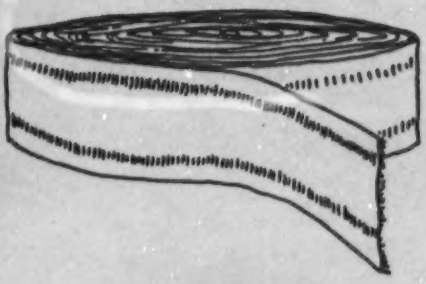
The words in this lesson are:

jute webbing
webbing stretcher
webbing pliers
tenso band
tenso band stretcher
nuo web
nuo web stretcher
location
shears
tack
staple gun
tacking
magnetic hammer

2. Each word has its own page with a picture. Under the picture, you will find the meaning of the word.

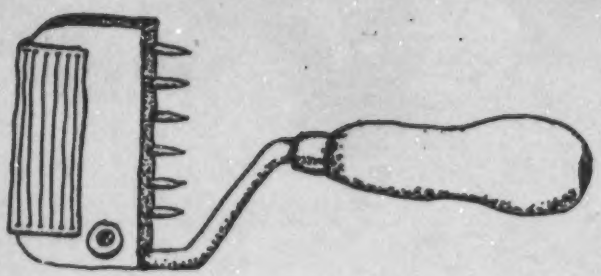
3. Turn the pages and look at the words while you listen.

4. When you get to the last word, turn back to page 33. The tape will say the words again.



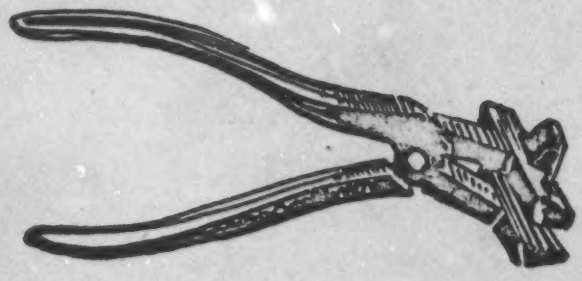
jute webbing

Jute webbing is made from the jute plant. It comes in rolls and is flat on both sides. It is as wide as a new stick of chalk. Jute webbing is used to weave furniture.



webbing stretcher

A webbing stretcher is a wood block that has nails on one end and rubber on the other. The nails hold the webbing and the rubber keeps the tool from scratching the wood. The webbing stretcher is used to stretch webbing over the opening of a frame.

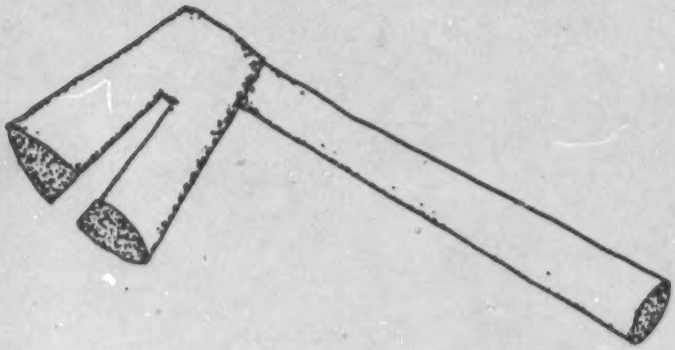


webbing pliers

Webbing pliers have a head that look like the letter "t". These pliers are used to stretch webbing over the opening of a frame.

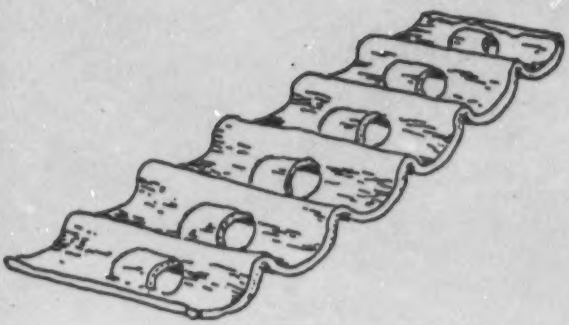
tenso band

Tenso band is a steel webbing covered with tape. It comes in 1-inch wide rolls and is flat on both sides. It is used to weave sofas and chairs.



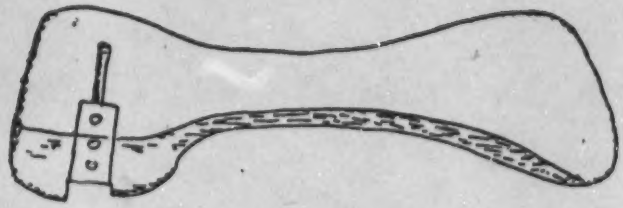
tenso band stretcher

A tenso band stretcher is made of steel. It has a head like a small hammer and a long, thin handle. A tenso band stretcher is used to stretch tenso band.



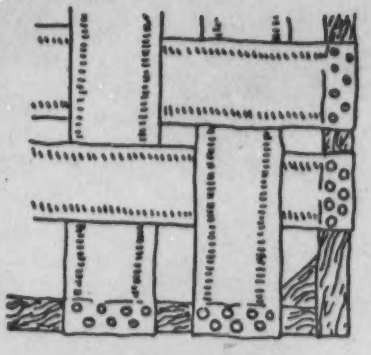
nuo web

Nuo web is steel webbing that is covered with tape. It comes in 1 3/4 inch wide rolls and is curvy on both sides. Nuo web is used to weave chairs and sofas.



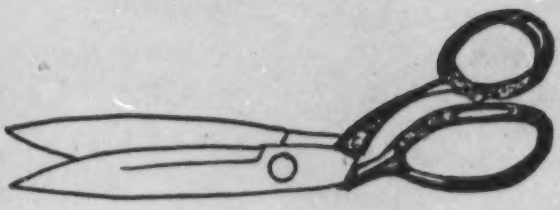
nuo web stretcher

A nuo web stretcher is a tool made of hard wood with a rubber pad and a steel dowel on one end. A nuo web stretcher is used to stretch nuo web across an open frame.



location

Location is the place where each webbing strip is put on a frame. The strips may touch on their sides or they may have a space between them.

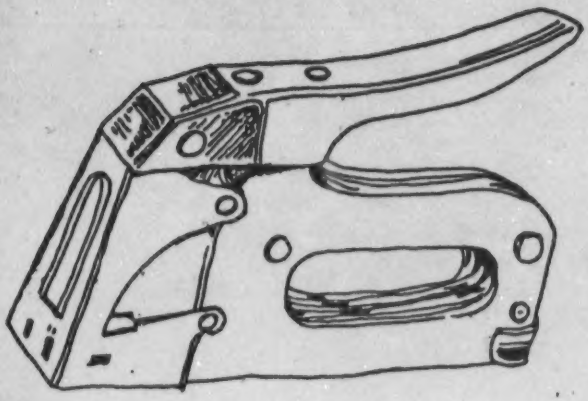


shears

Shears are large scissors. Upholstery shears have straight blades. The handles stick up so that the shears can be used on a table.

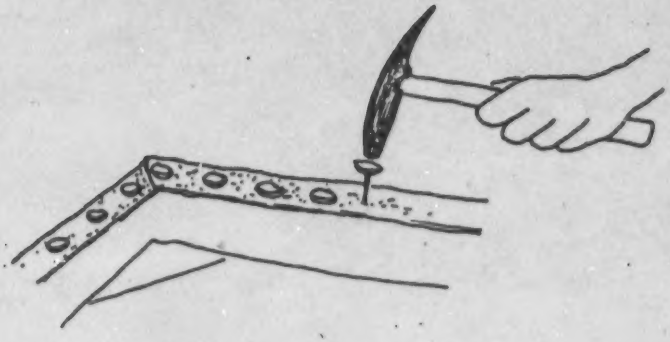
tack

A tack is a small nail with a sharp point. It has a wide, flat head.



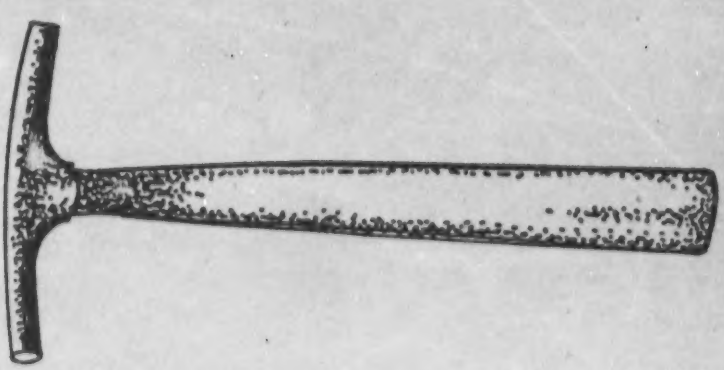
staple gun

A staple gun is an
electric or air power
tool that shoots staples.



tacking

Tacking means fastening cloth to furniture with tacks or staples.



magnetic hammer

A magnetic hammer has a steel head and a wood handle. It is shaped like the letter "t". It has a magnet on one end of the head that holds the tack for the first blow. You use the other end of the head to finish hitting the tack into the wood.

DIRECTIONS CONTINUED:

1. Now you should get cards 33 to 45 from the box.

2. When you have the cards, look at the first picture and see if you know the meaning of the word.

3. Turn the card over and see if you are right.

4. Do the other cards in the same way.

5. If you do not get each one right, listen to the tape again. Then try the cards again.

6. If you do get them all right, ask your teacher for Activity 4. Now rewind this tape and get cards 33 to 45.

BOOK I

Lesson 5

Springing

# UPHOLSTERY
## Lesson 5

DIRECTIONS

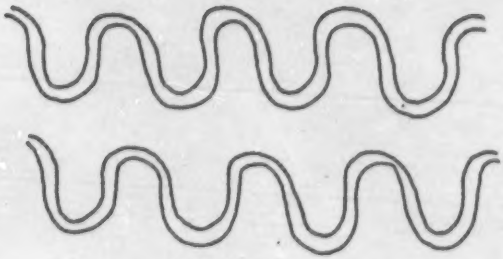
The words in this lesson are:

no-sag springs
no-sag spring stretcher
no-sag clip
hold fast nail
spring twine
anchor
straight needle

2. Each word has its own page with a picture. Under the picture, you will find the meaning of the word.

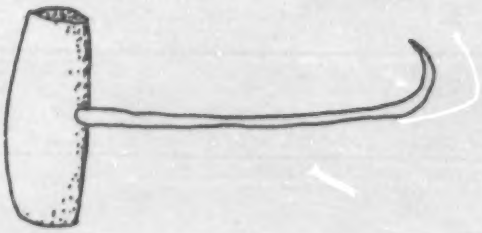
3. Turn the pages and look at the words while you listen.

4. When you get to the last word, turn back to page 46. The tape will say the words again.



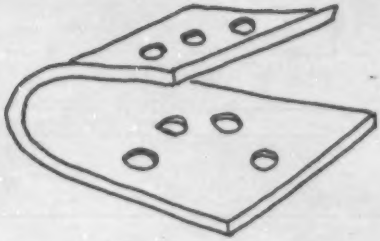
no-sag springs

No-sag springs are springs that are made in rolls. No-sag springs are sometimes called zig-zag springs.



no-sag spring stretcher

A no-sag spring stretcher is a metal tool shaped like the letter "t". The small bar is the handle. The long stem has a hook that is used to pull the no-sag spring tight across the frame.

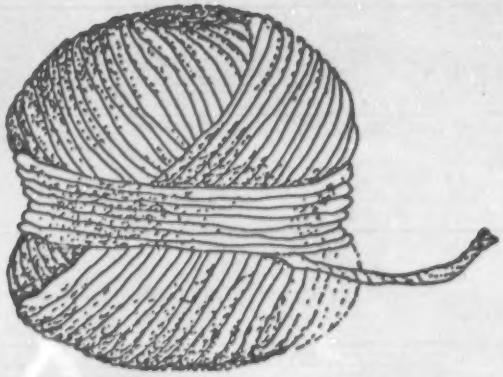


no-sag clip

A no-sag clip is a small piece of metal that has been bent. It is fastened to frames with nails. The no-sag clips are used to attach no-sag springs to frames.

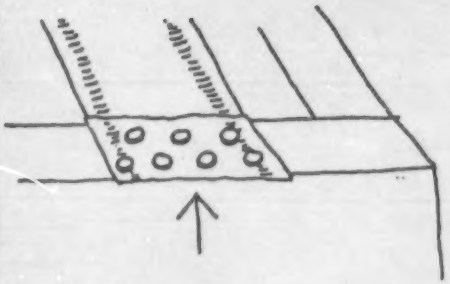
hold fast nail

A hold fast nail is a screw with a flat nail head. It is used to fasten no-sag clips to a frame.



spring twine

Spring twine is a thick, strong string. It is used to tie down springs on furniture.



anchor

Anchor means to hold fabric to a frame with staples, nails or tacks.

straight needle

A straight needle is a needle with a round point or a point with three sides.

2. Each word has its own page with a picture. Under the picture, you will find the meaning of the word.

3. Turn the pages and look at the words while you listen.

4. When you get to the last word, turn back to page 18. The tape will say the words again.

# BOOK I

## Lesson 6

## Applying Burlap and Roll Edge

# UPHOLSTERY
## Lesson 6

DIRECTIONS

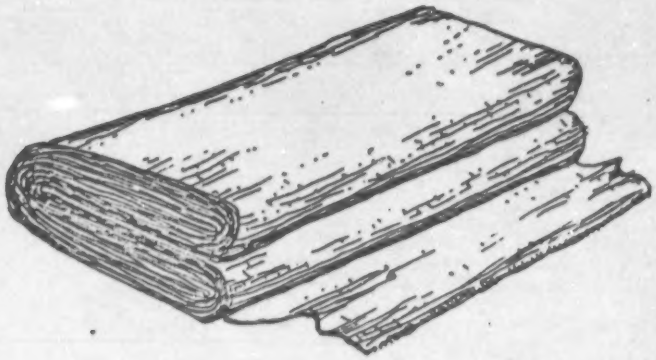
The words in this lesson are:

burlap
centering
pleat
claw tool
roll edge
miter

2. Each word has its own page with a picture. Under the picture, you will find the meaning of the word.

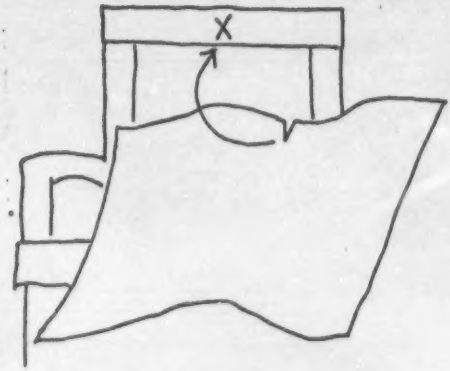
3. Turn the pages and look at the words while you listen.

4. When you get to the last word, turn back to page 53. The tape will say the words again.



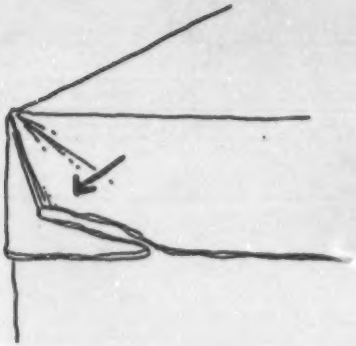
burlap

Burlap is a rough cloth that is used to cover springs on furniture frames. Burlap is used to hold filling so that it does not move.



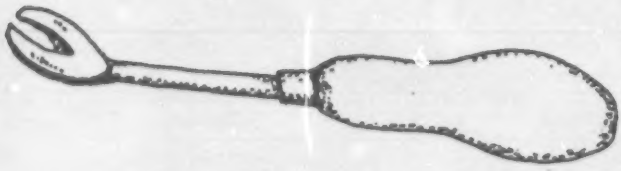

centering

Centering means to match the middle of the frame with the middle of the fabric.



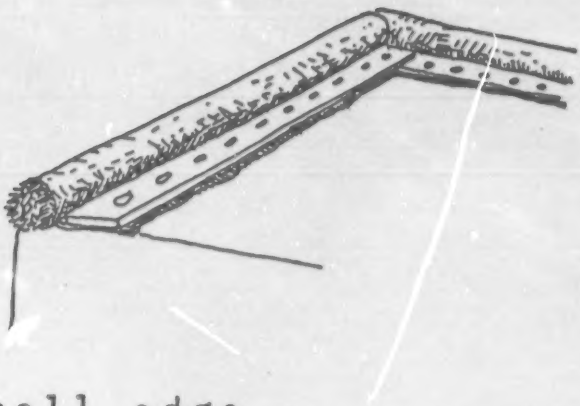
pleat

Pleat means to fold one part of the fabric over another so that it tightly fits a corner.



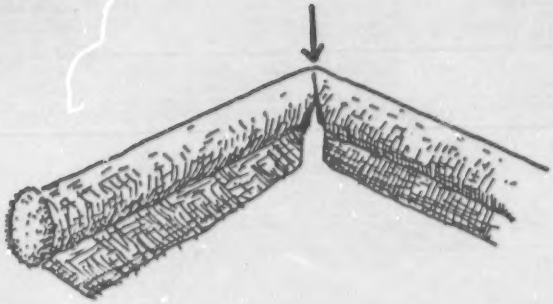
claw tool

A claw tool looks like a screwdriver. It has a handle on one end and a steel tip on the other end that looks like a "v". A claw tool is used to remove tacks from furniture.



roll edge

Roll edge is burlap that is rolled in a long strip. It can be thin or thick. Roll edge is used to cover the sharp edges of wood to protect the fabric.



miter

Miter means to make a neat fold in the cloth. Mitering is done to help cloth fit at the corners of furniture. You miter roll edge.

DIRECTIONS CONTINUED:

1. Now you should get cards 53 to 58 from the box.

2. When you have the cards, look at the first picture and see if you know the meaning of the word.

3. Turn the card over and see if you are right.

4. Do the other cards in the same way.

5. If you do not get each one right, listen to the tape again. Then try the cards again.

6. If you do get them all right, ask your teacher for Activity 6. Now rewind this tape and get cards 53 to 58.

UPHOLSTERY

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